1. Which is the outermost planet in the solar system?
   A. Mercury
   B. Pluto
   C. Neptune
   D. Uranus
2. The SI unit of charge is:
   A. Ampere
   B. Coulomb
   C. Ohm
3. Very High Frequency (VHF) have _____ wavelengths.
   A. shorter
   B. shortest
   C. longer
   D. longest
4. Long-sight defect could be corrected by using ______ lens.
   A. concave
   B. convex
   C. diverging
   D. none of these
5. Deficiency of Vitamin-A results in:
   A. night blindness
   B. rickets
   C. scurvy
   D. hair fall
6. For a fixed mass of gass at constant temperature, if we decrease volume, the pressure will:
   A. also decrease
   B. increase
   C. remains constant
   D. none of these
7. The lifespan of Red Blood Cells is ____ days.
   A. 60
   B. 120
   C. 180
   D. 240
8. The density of water is:
   A. 1 g/cm^3
   B. 1.5 g/cm^3
   C. 2 g/cm^3
   D. none of these
9. Radioactivity was discovered by:
   A. Kelvin
   B. Thomson
   C. Rutherford
   D. Bacquerel
10. A device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy is called:
    A. motor
    B. generator
    C. moving-coil meter
    D. Battery
11. The Sun is a:
    A. Star
    B. Planet
    C. Asteroid
    D. Meteor
12. The average adult has a blood volume of about ____ liters.
    A. 4
    B. 5
    C. 6
13. The most abundant element in the universe is:
    A. Oxygen
    B. Hydrogen
    C. Carbon Dioxide
    D. Silicon
14. The most abundant element in the Earth's crust:
    A. Oxygen
    B. Hydrogen
    C. Carbon Dioxide
    D. Silicon
15. Each day human body breathe in ____ liters of air.
    A. 5,000 to 10,000
    B. 10,000 to 15,000
    C. 15,000 to 20,000
    D. 20,000 to 25,000
16. Deficiency of Vitamin-D results in:
    A. night blindness
    B. rickets
    C. scurvy
    D. hair fall
17. The SI unit of "pressure" is:
    A. pascal
    B. joule
    C. tesla
    D. henry
18. The most densest substance on the Earth is:
    A. Platinum
    B. Copper
    C. Steel
    D. Osmium
19. A camera uses a _______ to form an image.
    A. convex lens
    B. concave lens
    C. condenser lens
    D. none of these
20. Which from the following is NOT a conductor?
    A. Aluminium
    B. Silicon
    C. Graphite
    D. All are conductors
21. CNG stands for?
    A. Converted Natural Gas
    B. Conduced Natural Gas
    C. Conducted Natural Gas
    D. Compressed Natural Gas
22. Which from the following is true for "Sound"?
    A. Sound cannot travel through a vaccum
    B. Sound cannot travel through gases
    C. Sound cannot travel through liquids
    D. Sound cannot travel through solids
23. When white light is passed through a prism, it splits into ____ colours.
    A. 5
    B. 6
    C. 7
    D. 8
24. 1 nanometer = ?
    A. 10^{-3} meter
    B. 10^{-6} meter
    C. 10^{-9} meter
    D. 10^{-12} meter

25. Instrument used for measuring very high temperature is:
    A. Pyroscope
    B. Pyrometer
    C. Seismograph
    D. Xylometer
26. Sound waves are ____ waves.
    A. Transverse
    B. Electromagnetic
    C. Longitudinal
    D. none of these
27. The lifespan of White Blood Cells is ____ days.
    A. 1
    B. 2
    C. 3
    D. 4
28. The fluid part of blood is known as:
    A. plasma
    B. platelets
    C. blood cells
29. X-rays were discovered by:
    A. Rontgen
    B. Thomson
    C. Rutherford
    D. Bacquerel
30. The speed of light is:
    A. 280,000 km/s
    B. 300,000 km/s
    C. 320,000 km/s
    D. none of these
31. During winter in cold countries, the _____ is mixed to melt the ice on the icy roads.
    A. Salt
    B. Chlorine
    C. Carbon dioxide
    D. Water
32. In a very low temperature which from the following will freeze at last?
    A. River water
    B. Canal water
    C. Sea water
    D. Water in a lake
33. The nearest planet to the Earth is:
    A. Venus
    B. Mercury
    C. Mars
34. The planet that moves round the Sun at the highest speed is?
    A. Jupiter
    B. Venus
    C. Mars
    D. Mercury
35. In general, Comets have ______ orbits.
    A. Elliptical
    B. Highly elliptical
    C. Circular
    D. Parabolic
36. GPS is an abbreviation for?
    A. Global Poles System
    B. Global Poly Siliconium Store
    C. Global Positioning System
37. Oxidation is a chemical reaction involving:
    A. Gain of Electrons
    B. Loss of Electrons
    C. Gain of Protons
    D. Loss of Protons
38. At night, Plants intake _____ and release:
    A. Oxygen – Carbon dioxide
    B. Carbon dioxide – Oxygen
    C. Oxygen – Carbon monoxide
    D. Carbon monoxide – Oxygen
39. Urine is produced in:
    A. Kidneys
    B. Lungs
    C. Large intestine
40. Blood is cleaned by:
    A. Lungs
    B. Liver
    C. Heart
    D. Kidneys
41. The position of an element in the Periodic Table is determined by its _____ number.
    A. Electron
    B. Proton
    C. Neutron
    D. Positron
42. The salinity of sea water is determined by the amount of common salt (Sodium Chloride) in ____ of sea water.
    A. 1 gram
    B. 10 grams
    C. 1 kg
    D. 10 kg
43. The planet which is easily visible from the Earth is?
    A. Mercury
    B. Venus
    C. Mars
    D. Jupiter
44. The Great Spot is on the planet:
    A. Saturn
    B. Venus
    C. Mars
    D. Jupiter
45. The Great Spot is a:
    A. Mountain
    B. Desert
    C. Frozen Carbon dioxide
    D. Storm
46. The bodyguard of the Earth is _____ that save the Earth from many Comets and Asteroids.
    A. Mars
    B. Saturn
    C. Uranus
    D. Jupiter
47. 1 light year = ?
    A. 9.5×10^{6} km
    B. 9.5×10^{9} km
    C. 9.5×10^{12} km
    D. 9.5×10^{18} km
48. The planets visible to us without using a telescope are:
    A. 3
    B. 4
    C. 5
    D. 6

49. According to Big Bang Theory, the Universe began about ______billion years ago.
    A. 10 – 20
    B. 20 – 30
    C. 30 – 40
    D. 40 – 50
50. Biosensor is used to measure?
    A. Blood glucose level
    B. The body pH value
    C. Amount of hemoglobin
    D. Salinity in Urine
51. Einstein's famous equation which states that mass and energy are interchangeable is?
    A. $E = mc^2$
    B. $E = cm^2$
    C. $M = ec^2$
    D. $M = ce^2$
52. The SI unit of electric current is?
    A. Coloumb
    B. Ampere
    C. Volt
    D. Watt
53. The principal constituent of the atmosphere of the Earth is?
    A. Oxygen
    B. Carbon
    C. Hydrogen
    D. Nitrogen
54. What is Dry Ice?
    A. Solid Oxygen
    B. Solid Carbon Dioxide
    C. Solid Hydrogen
    D. Solid Nitrogen
55. What are the primary colours?
    A. White, Black, Blue
    B. Red, Yellow, Blue
    C. Red, Orange, Blue
    D. Red, Green, Blue
56. Digestion of food is completed in the:
    A. small intestine
    B. large intestine
    C. Liver
57. Carrot is good source of Vitamin?
    A. A
    B. B complex
    C. C
58. For proper formation of teeth, ____ is essential.
    A. iodine
    B. copper
    C. fluorine
    D. iron
59. Deficiency of ______ causes loss of appetite and poor growth.
    A. zinc
    B. iodine
    C. copper
60. Meteorology is the study of?
    A. seasons
    B. atmosphere
    C. air and sounds
    D. winds and clouds
61. The Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere, by volume, is
    A. 0.03%
    B. 3%
    C. 13%
    D. 30%
62. Diamond is an allotropic form of
    A. Carbon
    B. Hydrogen
    C. Nitrogen
    D. Silicon
63. The SI unit of Heat is
    A. Watt
    B. Volt
    C. Joule
    D. Newton
64. The good sources of Vitamin-A are
    A. green leafy vegetables
    B. seeds
    C. fresh vegetables and fruits
    D. sea foods
65. The good sources of Vitamin-B Complex are
    A. green leafy vegetables
    B. seeds
    C. fresh vegetables and fruits
    D. sea foods
66. The good sources of Vitamin-C are
    A. green leafy vegetables
    B. seeds
    C. fresh vegetables and fruits
    D. sea foods
67. The good sources of iodine are
    A. green leafy vegetables
    B. seeds
    C. fresh vegetables and fruits
    D. sea foods
68. The gas, known as "laughing gas", is
    A. Cabon Dioxide
    B. Sulfur Dioxide
    C. Nitrous Oxide
    D. Sodium Oxide
69. The source of oxygen in photosynthesis is
    A. water
    B. salts
    C. minerals
70. The instrument used to measure wind speed is
    A. Anemometer
    B. Barometer
    C. Hydrometer
    D. Hygrometer
71. The natural fats and oils are composed of
    A. Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen
    B. Carbon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen
    C. Carbon, Oxygen and Nitrogen
    D. Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen
72. The energy value of food is measured in
    A. Joule
    B. Calories
    C. Tesla
    D. Proteins

73. Wind energy is the ______ energy.
    A. Potential
    B. Transverse
    C. Kinetic
    D. Mechanical
74. Who is considered the founder of meteorology?
    A. Aristotle
    B. Plato
    C. Einstein
75. Water covers ______ of the Earth's surface.
    A. 60%
    B. 65%
    C. 70%
    D. 75%
76. In general, wind speed of 105–137 caused
    A. minor or no damage
    B. considerable damage
    C. severe damage
    D. extreme damage
77. Acid rain is mainly caused by emissions of _____ in the atmosphere.
    A. Sulfur Dioxide and Potassium Nitrate
    B. Sulfur and Charcoal
    C. Nitrogen Oxide and Potassium Nitrate
    D. Sulfur Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxide
78. About 50% of the Earth's crust, including the waters on the Earth and atmosphere, is
    A. Oxygen
    B. Cabon Dioxide
    C. Silicon
    D. Clay
79. The fourth state of matter is
    A. Water
    B. Salts
    C. Vapours
    D. Plasma
80. The device used to convert Alternate Current into Direct Current is called
    A. Anemometer
    B. Battery
    C. Galvanometer
    D. Rectifier
81. In night, when photosynthesis is stopped, plants
    A. take in Carbon Dioxide
    B. take in Oxygen
    C. give off Carbon Dioxide
    D. give off Oxygen
82. During photosynthesis, plants
    A. take in Carbon Dioxide
    B. take in Oxygen
    C. give off Carbon Dioxide
    D. give off Oxygen
83. _____ are called the powerhouses of the cell.
    A. Mitochondria
    B. Vesicles
    C. Lungs
    D. Liver
84. Mitochondria contain their own supply of
    A. DNA
    B. Amino acids
    C. Vitamins
85. The first chemical explosive, Gunpowder, is a mixture of
    A. Sulfur, Charcoal and Nitrogen Oxide
    B. Sulfur, Charcoal, and Potassium Nitrate
    C. Sulfur and Charcoal
    D. Charcoal and Potassium Nitrate
86. The number of oscillations per second is called:
    A. hertz
    B. waves
    C. pitch
    D. frequency
87. Sound waves from a loudspeaker are caused by
    A. frequency
    B. vibrations
    C. pitch
    D. amplitude
88. The guitar has ____ strings.
    A. 4
    B. 5
    C. 6
    D. 7
89. The device used to measure movements of the heart is
    A. Cardiograph
    B. Seismograph
    C. Hydrometer
    D. Hygrometer
90. The unit used to measure 'Pressure' is
    A. pascal
    B. newton
    C. watt
    D. tesla
91. There are _____ methods of heat transfer.
    A. 3
    B. 4
    C. 5
    D. 6
92. Which from the following is NOT a method of heat transfer?
    A. Conduction
    B. Convection
    C. Radiation
    D. All are methods of heat transfer
93. If we heat one end of metallic rod, the other end gets hot. The method of heat transfer is
    A. Conduction
    B. Convection
    C. Radiation
94. A person seated in front of a fire receives heat by
    A. Conduction
    B. Convection
    C. Radiation
    D. None of these
95. The unit used to measure 'magnetic flux' is
    A. pascal
    B. farad
    C. weber
    D. henry
96. Battery was invented by
    A. Volta
    B. Hero
    C. Fermi
    D. Maiman

97. The most abundant element in the earth's crust is oxygen. The second most abundant element in the earth's crust is
    A. Hydrogen
    B. Nitrogen
    C. Brass
    D. Silicon
98. The nearest planet to the Sun is
    A. Mercury
    B. Venus
    C. Mars
    D. Jupiter
99. Bronze is an alloy of
    A. Iron, Carbon
    B. Copper, Tin
    C. Nickel, Zinc
    D. Mercury, Lead
100. Molecules with identical molecular formulae but with different structural formulae are:
    A. Isotopes
    B. Isomers
    C. Electrode
    D. Compound
101. One way of transfer of heat energy is 'convection' which occurs in
    A. Liquids only
    B. Gasses only
    C. Liquids and gasses
    D. Liquids, gasses and solids
102. Which from the following is incompressible?
    A. Solids
    B. Liquids
    C. Gasses
    D. All are compressible
103. The key factor in determining the weather is the quantity of _____ in the atmosphere.
    A. Water vapour
    B. Oxygen
    C. Carbondioxide
104. The entropy of the universe is
    A. Increasing
    B. Decreasing
    C. Constant
105. Which from the following methods of heat transfer can take place in a vaccum?
    A. Canduction
    B. Convection
    C. Radiation
    D. All
106. Neutrons were discovered by
    A. Einstein
    B. James Chadwick
    C. F.W. Aston
    D. Rutherford
107. Mass Spectrograph was invented by
    A. Einstein
    B. James Chadwick
    C. F.W. Aston
108. Nucleus was discovered by
    A. Einstein
    B. James Chadwick
    C. F.W. Aston
    D. Rutherford
109. Which is the process of science?
    A. Observation > Experiments > Hypothesis
    B. Hypothesis > Observations > Experiments
    C. Observation > Hypothesis > Experiments
    D. Experiments > Observations > Hypothesis
110. Salty water can be made pure by the method of
    A. filtration
    B. evaporation
    C. chromatography
    D. Distillation
111. The unit of efficiency is
    A. Volt
    B. Watt
    C. Joules
    D. None of these
112. Which from the following is NOT a stored energy?
    A. Thermal
    B. Gravitational
    C. Elastic potential energy
    D. Chemical
113. Energy can be converted from one form to another, but all energy ends up as
    A. Kinetic energy
    B. Potential energy
    C. Heat energy
    D. Chemical energy
114. A battery converts ______ into electrical energy.
    A. Potential energy
    B. Chemical energy
    C. Nuclear energy
    D. Mechanical energy
115. Which from the following is NOT a renewable energy resource?
    A. Geothermal
    B. Biomass
    C. Solar
    D. Nuclear
116. Which from the following is NOT a non-renewable energy resource?
    A. Coal
    B. Natural gas
    C. Nuclear
    D. Geothermal
117. Current is the flow of
    A. Electrons
    B. Protons
    C. Neutrons
118. The unit of current is
    A. Volt
    B. Ampere
    C. Ohm
    D. Watt
119. To prevent electric shocks, a/an _____ is placed in the circuit.
    A. Amneter
    B. Voltmeter
    C. Fuse
    D. Diode
120. Electrons were discovered by
    A. James Chadwick
    B. J.J. Thomson
    C. F.W. Aston
    D. Rutherford

121. When molten rock cools and solidifies, the _____ are formed.
    A. igneous rocks
    B. satimantary rocks
    C. metamorphet rocks
122. Molten rock below the surface of the Earth is called?
    A. Lava
    B. Magma
    C. Crystals
    D. Granite
123. Molten rock above the surface of the Earth is called?
    A. Lava
    B. Magma
    C. Crystals
124. The metal which is liquid at room temperature is?
    A. Zinc
    B. Nickle
    C. Lead
    D. Mercury
125. Between the melting point and boiling point of a substance, the substance is a?
    A. Solid
    B. Liquid
    C. Gas
    D. Crystal
126. The boiling point of alcohol is
    A. 78 °c
    B. 86 °c
    C. 94 °c
127. The visible cloud of dust and gas in space is:
    A. White Dwarf
    B. Supernova
    C. Nebula
128. The average salinity of the Earth's oceans in 1 kilogram of sea water is about ______ g of salt.
    A. 90
    B. 25
    C. 30
    D. 35
129. The most abundant substance that constitutes the mass of the Earth is?
    A. Iron
    B. Oxygen
    C. Nitrogen
    D. Silicon
130. The Earth's atmosphere is divided into ______ main layers.
    A. 4
    B. 5
    C. 6
    D. 7
131. Rocks which are formed by high temperature and pressure on existing rocks over a period of time are called ______ rocks.
    A. igneous
    B. metamorphic
    C. sedimentary
    D. crystal
132. Marble and slate are examples of
    A. igneous rocks
    B. metamorphic rocks
    C. sedimentary rocks
    D. crystals
133. Sandstone and limestone are examples of
    A. igneous rocks
    B. metamorphic rocks
    C. sedimentary rocks
    D. crystals
134. Absolute zero, which is the lower limit of the thermodynamic temperature scale, is equivalent to _______ on the celsius scale.
    A. -273 °c
    B. 0 °c
    C. 100 °c
135. The diameter of the Earth's equator is larger than the pole-to-pole diameter by
    A. 40 km
    B. 43 km
    C. 46 km
    D. 49 km
136. The Tectonic Plates of the Earth lies in
    A. Inner Core
    B. Outer Core
    C. Lithosphere
    D. Asthenosphere
137. There are _____ major tectonic plates.
    A. 4
    B. 5
    C. 6
    D. 7
138. The fresh water on the Earth is ____ of the total water.
    A. 2.5%
    B. 5%
    C. 7.5%
    D. 10%
139. The Ozone Layer lies in the
    A. troposphere
    B. stratosphere
    C. mesosphere
    D. thermosphere
140. The Earth's atmosphere is divided into _________ layers.
    A. 4
    B. 5
    C. 6
    D. 7
141. Which type of rock may contain fossils?
    A. Igneous
    B. Metamorphic
    C. Sedimentary
    D. Crystals
142. The mass is highly concentrated form of
    A. Weight
    B. Energy
    C. Force
    D. Momentum
143. The whole Earth can be covered by _____ geo-stationary satellites.
    A. 3
    B. 4
    C. 5
    D. 6

144. The ozone layer is at height of _____ kilometers from the surface of the Earth.
 A. 10 to 20
 B. 20 to 30
 C. 30 to 40
 D. 40 to 50
145. The ozone layer was discovered by
 A. F.W. Aston and J.J Thomson
 B. Albert Einstein
 C. Rutherford
 D. Charles Fabry and Henri Buisson
146. The interior structure of the Earth is divided into ______ layers.
 A. 4
 B. 5
 C. 6
 D. 7
147. We live on the Earth's
 A. Inner core
 B. Outer core
 C. Crust
 D. Mantle
148. The thickest layer of the Earth is
 A. Crust
 B. Inner core
 C. Outer core
 D. Mantle
149. The outermost layer of the Earth is
 A. Crust
 B. Inner mantle
 C. Outer mantle
150. The Earth's crust ranges from ______ km in depth.
 A. 0-5
 B. 5-10
 C. 5-70
 D. 10-70
151. The Earth's internal heat mainly comes from
 A. Liquid hydrogen
 B. Chemical reactions
 C. Radioactive decay
 D. Molecular kinetic energy
152. There are different reasons on the Earth because of
 A. Rotation of the Earth
 B. Revolution of the Earth
 C. The Earth's axis is tilted
 D. The Earth's distance from the Sun
153. On average, Air contains ____ % of water vapour.
 A. 1
 B. 3
 C. 5
 D. 7
154. Earth's troposphere extends from the Earth's surface to an average height of about _____ km.
 A. 10
 B. 12
 C. 15
 D. 17
155. The science of lightning is called
 A. Aerology
 B. Meteorology
 C. Electeorology
 D. Fulminology
156. Ships use ______ to find the depth of the ocean beneath them.
 A. Pictches
 B. Echoes
 C. Frequencies
 D. None of these
157. Molecules with identical molecular formulae but with different structural formulae are called
 A. Isomers
 B. Isotopes
 C. Atomic number
 D. Mass number
158. The anode is the electrode connected to the _______ terminal of a battery.
 A. Positive
 B. Negative
 C. Neutral
 D. Free
159. The unit used to measure humidity is
 A. Barometer
 B. Hydrometer
 C. Hygrometer
 D. Galvanometer
160. Laser was invented by
 A. Volta
 B. Sturgeon
 C. Hero
 D. Maiman
161. The vernier calipers is used to measure
 A. Length
 B. Time
 C. Temperature
 D. Viscority
162. Atomic clock is used to measure _____ intervals of time.
 A. Very short
 B. Short
 C. Very long
 D. Long
163. 1 tonne = ______ kg
 A. 100
 B. 400
 C. 1000
 D. 4000
164. An instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure is
 A. Ammeter
 B. Manometer
 C. Galvanometer
 D. Barometer
165. An instrument used to measure gas pressure is
 A. Ammeter
 B. Manometer
 C. Galvanometer
 D. Barometer
166. Which electromagnetic wave has the longest wavelength?
 A. Gamma rays
 B. X-rays
 C. Microwaves
 D. Radio waves

167. Which electromagnetic wave has the shortest wavelength?
   A. Gamma rays
   B. X-rays
   C. Microwaves
   D. Radio waves
168. All electromagnetic waves have the same
   A. Frequency
   B. Amplitude
   C. Wavelength in vaccum
   D. Speed in vaccum
169. The reflection of sound is called
   A. Frequency
   B. Vibration
   C. Echo
   D. Wave
170. An instrument used to measure electric current:
   A. Ammeter
   B. Barometer
   C. Galvanometer
171. The SI unit of thermodynamic temperature is
   A. Celsius
   B. Fahrenheight
   C. Kelvin
   D. None of these
172. The shortest distance between crest to crest is:
   A. Phare
   B. thoughs
   C. Amplitude
   D. Wavelength
173. The speed of sound is fastest in
   A. Solids
   B. Liquids
   C. Gasses
   D. Vaccum
174. The speed of sound is slowest in
   A. Solids
   B. Liquids
   C. Gasses
175. Radioactivity was discovered by
   A. Henri Becquerel
   B. Pierre Curie
   C. Marie Curie
   D. Rutherford
176. Which from the following has the greatest ionising power?
   A. Alpha particles
   B. Beta particles
   C. Gamma rays
   D. All three has same ionising power
177. Which from the following has the greatest penetrating power?
   A. Alpha particles
   B. Beta particles
   C. Gamma rays
   D. All three have same penetrating power
178. Which from the following has the greatest speed?
   A. Alpha
   B. Beta
   C. Gamma
   D. None
179. At night
   A. The land cools faster than the water in the sea
   B. The water in the sea cools faster than the land
   C. The land and the water in sea cools together
   D. None of these
180. The chemical name of chalk is
   A. Sodium nitrate
   B. Zinc sulfate
   C. Sulphuric acid
   D. Calcium carbonate
181. The branch of science which study the interaction between matter and radian energy is:
   A. Thermochemistry
   B. Polymer chemistry
   C. Spectroscopy
   D. Electrochemistry
182. The horizontal rows of the periodic table are:
   A. Groups
   B. Periods
   C. Sets
   D. Matrices
183. The vertical coloumns of the periodic table are:
   A. Groups
   B. Periods
   C. Sets
   D. Matrices
184. Which metallic element is liquid at room temperature?
   A. Zinc
   B. Nickel
   C. Lead
   D. Mercury
185. Which non-metallic element is liquid at room temperature?
   A. Bromine
   B. Flourine
   C. Chlorine
   D. Phosphorous
186. Battery charger converts electrical energy into _______ energy.
   A. Kinetic
   B. Potential
   C. Chemical
   D. Nuclear
187. A loudspeaker changes _______ energy into sound energy.
   A. Chemical
   B. Electrical
   C. Light
   D. Kinetic
188. The strongest part(s) of a magnet is/are
   A. North pole
   B. South pole
   C. North and south pole
   D. Median of north and south pole
189. Electromagnetic induction was discovered by
   A. Carnot
   B. Volta
   C. Faraday
   D. Bessel

190. Battery was invented by
   A. Carnot
   B. Volta
   C. Faraday
   D. Bessel
191. The most abundant form of matter in the universe is
   A. Solid
   B. Liquid
   C. Gas
   D. Plasma
192. When gas is ionized, ________ forms.
   A. Molecule
   B. Element
   C. Plasma
   D. Current
193. Wind is caused by
   A. Difference in atmospheric pressure
   B. Difference in atmospheric temperature
   C. Rotation of the Earth
   D. Revolution of the Earth
194. Wind speed is measured by
   A. Anemometer
   B. Barometer
   C. Ceilometer
   D. Galvanometer
195. The fact that universe is expanding was discovered by
   A. Hahn
   B. Hubble
   C. Rontgen
   D. Rutherford
196. X-rays were discovered by
   A. Hahn
   B. Hubble
   C. Rontgen
   D. Rutherford
197. The Nobel prize in physics for the discovery of the law of photoelectric effect was awarded to
   A. Newton
   B. Einstein
   C. Rontgen
   D. Rutherford
198. The symbol of gold is
   A. Au
   B. Ag
   C. Fe
   D. Sg
199. Plaster of Paris is produced by heating
   A. Graphite
   B. Gypsum
   C. Zinc
   D. Lead
200. Which from the following is NOT true about Helium gas
   A. Colourless
   B. Odorless
   C. Tasteless
   D. Toxic
201. Which is the largest excretory organ of the body
   A. lungs
   B. skin
   C. liver
   D. none of these
202. The brain is enclosed in a bony case called
   A. diaphragam
   B. vertebral column
   C. cranium
   D. vertebrae
203. Which is the bone that is present in forelimb
   A. radius
   B. femur
   C. ribs
   D. sternum
204. Which one is herbivore
   A. cat
   B. dog
   C. cow
   D. lion
205. Which structure helps in transport of water in plants
   A. phloem
   B. leaf
   C. bark
   D. xylem
206. The organisms that can make their own food are called
   A. producers
   B. consumers
   C. secondary consumers
   D. decomposers
207. Bacteria are
   A. eukaryotes
   B. prokaryotes
   C. non-living
   D. none of these
208. Bile juice is secreted by
   A. pancreas
   B. stomach
   C. intestine
   D. gall bladder
209. Which part of the blood cells provide immunity
   A. RBC
   B. WBC
   C. platelet
   D. blood plasma
210. Which structure prevent water loss in plants
   A. cuticle
   B. bark
   C. mesophyll
   D. leaf
211. DNA structure was first described by
   A. Pasteur
   B. Robert Koch
   C. Watson and Crick
   D. Carlous Linnaues
212. Pollination is best defined as
   A. germination of pollen grains
   B. transfer of pollen from anther to stigma
   C. formation of pollen grains
   D. none of these
213. Movement of cell against concentration gradient is:
   A. active transport
   B. osmosis
   C. diffusion
   D. both b and c

214. One of the following is not a function of bones
    A. support
    B. production of blood cells
    C. protein synthesis
    D. muscle attachment
215. Plants absorb most part of water needed by them through their
    A. stem
    B. root hairs
    C. leaf
    D. bark
216. Highly intelligent mammals are
    A. rat
    B. bat
    C. dolphin
    D. elephant
217. Process of cell division take place by
    A. mitosis
    B. fertilization
    C. reproduction
218. Prokaryotic cell lack
    A. nucleolus
    B. nuclear membrane
    C. both a and b
    D. none of these
219. Pulses are a good source of
    A. proteins
    B. carbohydrates
    C. vitamins
    D. minerals
220. Plants that grow in dry habitat are called
    A. hydrophytes
    B. xerophytes
    C. shrubs
    D. herbs
221. Oxygen released in the process of photosynthesis comes from
    A. water
    B. oxygen
    C. carbon dioxide
222. Phloem tissue is found in
    A. liver
    B. placenta
    C. plants
    D. none of these
223. Plant bends towards the source of light on account of the movement known as
    A. geotropism
    B. hydrotropism
    C. chemotropism
    D. phototropism
224. Animal lacks
    A. starch
    B. cellulose
    C. protein
    D. lipids
225. On which of the following plants did Gregor Mendal perform his classical experiment
    A. corn
    B. mustard
    C. pea
    D. sunflower
226. Among the biotic components of the ecosystem, the producer system is
    A. carnivores
    B. herbivores
    C. plants
    D. animals
227. Breeding and management of bees is known
    A. agriculture
    B. sericulture
    C. horticulture
    D. apiculture
228. Study of fossils is called
    A. psychology
    B. paleontology
    C. biodiversity
    D. haematology
229. Which is an example of fungi
    A. paramecium
    B. euglena
    C. penicillium
    D. octopus
230. The scientific name of human is
    A. Homo sapiens
    B. Homo habiscus
    C. Oriza sativa
231. Thread like structures in fungi are called
    A. mycelium
    B. hyphae
    C. sporangium
    D. spores
232. The smallest bacteria on earth is
    A. mycoplasma
    B. E.coli
    C. salmonella
    D. clostridium
233. Vaccine for rabies was developed by
    A. Robert Koch
    B. Robert Brown
    C. Pasteur
    D. none of these
234. Malaria is caused by
    A. mosquito
    B. plasmodium
    C. virus
    D. bacteria
235. Hepatitis is inflammation of
    A. stomach
    B. kidney
    C. lungs
    D. liver
236. Penicillin is obtained from
    A. soil
    B. bacteria
    C. fungi
    D. virus
237. Which one is endoparasite
    A. lice
    B. ticks
    C. virus
    D. tape worm

238. Fructose is
   A. pentose sugar
   B. hexose sugar
   C. heptose sugar
   D. none of these
239. Peptide bond is a
   A. C-N link
   B. N-H link
   C. C-O link
   D. N-O link
240. Which is correct about enzymes
   A. protein in nature
   B. speed up reaction
   C. denature at high temperature
   D. all of these
241. Which is called power house of the cell
   A. golgi complex
   B. mitochondria
   C. nucleus
   D. endoplasmic reticulum
242. The structure that is absent in animal cell
   A. cell wall
   B. nulcleus
   C. centriole
   D. mitochondria
243. The non-protein part of enzyme is called
   A. co-enzyme
   B. activator
   C. cofactor
   D. substrate
244. Nucleic acid were first isolated by
   A. Erwin Chargaff
   B. Friedrich Miescher
   C. Rosalind Franklin
   D. none of these
245. One of the following is not pyrimidine
   A. thymine
   B. cytosine
   C. guanine
   D. uracil
246. Fructose is
   A. milk sugar
   B. cereal sugar
   C. aldo sugar
   D. keto sugar
247. Group of tissues doing a particular job
   A. organ
   B. system
   C. organelle
   D. individual
248. Members of the same species living in the same place at the same time make
   A. population
   B. ecosystem
   C. community
   D. trophic level
249. Which one is a leukocyte
   A. red blood cell
   B. plasma cell
   C. monocyte
   D. all of these
250. Which one of the following contain deoxygenated blood
   A. pulmonary artery
   B. hepatic artery
   C. left atrium
251. In most plants the food is transported in form of
   A. fructose
   B. sucrose
   C. starch
   D. glucose
252. How many molecules of carbon dioxide are formed in one Kreb's cycle
   A. 2
   B. 4
   C. 6
   D. 1
253. Which enzyme digest carbohydrates
   A. lipase
   B. proteases
   C. amylases
   D. none of these
254. The pancreas produce digestive enzymes and release in the
   A. stomach
   B. esophagus
   C. large intestine
   D. small intestine
255. Detail study of internal organs at level of tissue with the help of microscope is called
   A. histology
   B. anatomy
   C. physiology
   D. embryology
256. The exchange of chromosal segments i.e.crossing over occurs during
   A. first meiotic division
   B. mitotic division
   C. second meiotic division
   D. none of these
257. Many bacteria in our digestive system synthesize vitamins for example vitamin
   A. B1
   B. B2
   C. B12
   D. B6
258. It is very serious disease of brain which is caused by fungi
   A. ring worm
   B. meningitis
   C. hepatitis
   D. none of these
259. They are widespread as protective coatings on fruits and leaves
   A. cholesterol
   B. waxes
   C. chitin
   D. all of these
260. They are present in the underground parts of the plants and stored food
   A. leucoplast
   B. chromoplast
   C. chloroplast
   D. stem

261. The simplest amino acid is
   A. alanine
   B. glycine
   C. valine
   D. phenylalanine
262. Accumulation of lipid molecules in brain cells lead to
   A. paralysis
   B. oedema
   C. mental retardation
   D. all of these
263. The life and activities of a cell is controlled by
   A. cytoplasm
   B. nucleus
   C. vacuole
   D. mitochondria
264. Flagella are composed of
   A. micro tubules
   B. micro filaments
   C. intermediate filaments
265. Tobacco mosaic virus was crystallized by
   A. Pasteur
   B. Chamberland
   C. Stanely
266. Non-enveloped naked viruses are known as
   A. prions
   B. bacteriophages
   C. oncoviruses
   D. virions
267. Gram +ve bacteria on treatment with crystal violet dye give colour
   A. red
   B. green
   C. purple
268. Malarial parasite is injected into man as
   A. sporozoites
   B. merozoites
   C. zygote
   D. none of these
269. The terms procariotique and eucariotique were proposed by
   A. Whittaker
   B. Chatton
   C. Haeckel
   D. Margulis and Schwartz
270. The most common type of asexual reproduction in the fungi is
   A. fragmentation
   B. spore production
   C. budding
   D. binary fission
271. Outside the thallus of Marchantia there are special structures called
   A. stem tuber
   B. rhizoids
   C. sporangium
   D. none of these
272. The vascular plants are termed as
   A. tracheophytes
   B. bryophytes
   C. pteridophytes
   D. all of these
273. In human beings influenza is caused by
   A. bacteria
   B. protist
   C. virus
   D. fungi
274. In many which phylum the body of an organisms is usually divided in there regions called head, thorax and abdomen
   A. echinodermata
   B. mollusca
   C. nematoda
   D. Arthropoda
275. Snails belong to
   A. gastropods
   B. bivalves
   C. arthropods
276. Amoeba moves in water with the help of locomotory organs called
   A. tube feet
   B. cilia
   C. pseudopodia
   D. flagella
277. Liver fluke is parasite in the liver of
   A. cattle
   B. sheep
   C. goat
   D. all of these
278. In all coelentrates endoderm give rise to
   A. nervous system
   B. digestive system
   C. reproductive system
   D. circulatory system
279. Higher vascular plants are also called
   A. flowering plants
   B. seed plants
   C. ferns
   D. none of these
280. The plants which produce embryo but lack vascular tissues and seeds are placed in
   A. bryophytes
   B. pteridophytes
   C. tracheophytes
   D. all of these
281. Which bone is called beauty bone in women
   A. sternum
   B. clavicle
   C. maxilla
   D. radius
282. Detachment of myosin head and actin in rigor mortis occurs due to
   A. stored ATP in body
   B. hypercalcemia
   C. autolysis in body
   D. hyperactivity of mitochondria
283. Release of the ovum from ovary is called
   A. fertilization
   B. ovulation
   C. implantation
   D. none of these
284. The foetus is protected from the mechanical damage by the
   A. cervix
   B. vagina
   C. uterus
   D. amniotic fluid

285. Rich source of energy in seimen is
    A. glucose
    B. fructose
    C. lactose
    D. sacrose
286. Sickle cell anemia was discovered by
    A. Vernon Ingram
    B. Sanger
    C. Miescher
    D. none of these
287. Earthworm lives in
    A. sea water
    B. moist soil
    C. fresh water
    D. none of these
288. Kangaroo has an abdominal pouch known as
    A. placenta
    B. guttural pouch
    C. marsupial
    D. all of these
289. The utilization of the products of digestion is called
    A. ingestion
    B. absorption
    C. assimilation
    D. both a and b
290. Parabronchi are present in
    A. cockroach
    B. frog
    C. fish
    D. birds
291. The respiratory problem common in smokers is
    A. tuberculosis
    B. emphysema
    C. asthma
    D. cancer
292. Water potential of pure water is
    A. zero
    B. one
    C. negative
    D. two
293. Bean shaped cells in plants are
    A. mesophyll cells
    B. xylem cells
    C. phloem cells
    D. guard cells
294. The normal pH of human blood is
    A. 6.4
    B. 7.0
    C. 7.4
    D. 7.5
295. Shrinkage of protoplast due to exosmosis of water is
    A. imbibition
    B. plasmolysis
    C. deplasmolysis
    D. adhesion
296. Artherosclerosis is a major condition leading to
    A. heart attack
    B. hypertension
    C. stroke
    D. Tumor
297. Villi and microvilli increase
    A. digestion
    B. assimilation
    C. absorption
    D. ingestion
298. Splitting of glucose relates to
    A. respiration
    B. photorespiration
    C. glycolysis
    D. pyruvic acid
299. Reptiles hibernate during
    A. summer
    B. winter
    C. spring
    D. autumn
300. Which of the following plants are called arthrophytes
    A. sphenopsids
    B. lycopsids
    C. psilopsids
    D. pteropsids

ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. A
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. D
19. A
20. D
21. D
22. A
23. B
24. C
25. B
26. C
27. A
28. A
29. A
30. B
31. A
32. C
33. A
34. D
35. B
36. C
37. B
38. A
39. A
40. D
41. B
42. C
43. B
44. D
45. D
46. D
47. C
48. C
49. A
50. A
51. A
52. B
53. D
54. B
55. D
56. A
57. A
58. C
59. A
60. B
61. A
62. A
63. C
64. A
65. B
66. C
67. D
68. C
69. A
70. A
71. A
72. B
73. C
74. A
75. C
76. A
77. D
78. A
79. D
80. D
81. C
82. D
83. A
84. A
85. B
86. D
87. B
88. C
89. A
90. A
91. A
92. D
93. A
94. C
95. C
96. A
97. D
98. B
99. B
100. B
101. C
102. B
103. A
104. A
105. C
106. B
107. C
108. D
109. C
110. D
111. D
112. A
113. C
114. B
115. D
116. D
117. A
118. B
119. C
120. B
121. A
122. B
123. A
124. D
125. B
126. A
127. C
128. D
129. A
130. B
131. B
132. B
133. C
134. A
135. B
136. C
137. D
138. A
139. B
140. B
141. C
142. B
143. A
144. B
145. D
146. B
147. C
148. D
149. A
150. C
151. C
152. C
153. A
154. B
155. D
156. B
157. A
158. A
159. C
160. D
161. A
162. A
163. C
164. D
165. B
166. D
167. A
168. D
169. C
170. A
171. C
172. D
173. A
174. C
175. A
176. A
177. C
178. C
179. A
180. D
181. C
182. B
183. A
184. D
185. A
186. C
187. B
188. C
189. C
190. B
191. D
192. C
193. A
194. A
195. B
196. C
197. B
198. A
199. B
200. D
201. B
202. C
203. A
204. C
205. D
206. A
207. B
208. D
209. B
210. A
211. C
212. B
213. A
214. C
215. B
216. C
217. A
218. C
219. A
220. B
221. A
222. C
223. D
224. B
225. C
226. C
227. D
228. B
229. C
230. A
231. B
232. A
233. C
234. B
235. D
236. C
237. D
238. A
239. B
240. D
241. B
242. A
243. C
244. B
245. C
246. D
247. A
248. C
249. C
250. A
251. B
252. C
253. C
254. D
255. A
256. A
257. C
258. B
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260. A
261. B
262. C
263. B
264. A
265. C
266. D
267. C
268. A
269. B
270. B
271. B
272. A
273. C
274. D
275. A
276. C
277. D
278. B
279. B
280. A
281. B
282. C
283. B
284. D
285. A
286. A
287. B
288. C
289. C
290. D
291. B
292. A
293. D
294. C
295. B
296. A
297. C
298. C
299. B
300. A